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JUNE JOB COUNT FOR GREATER NEW YORK AREA RISES BY 70,200 FROM A YEAR AGO

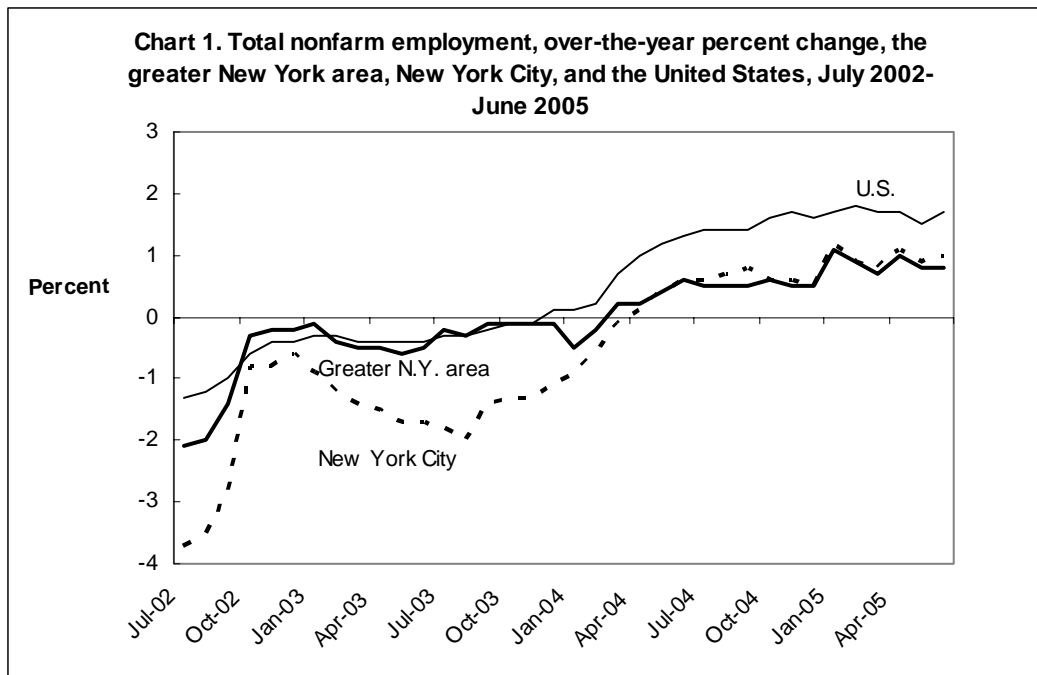
Total nonfarm employment for the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island Metropolitan Statistical Area¹ stood at 8,433,800 in June, 70,200 above its year-ago level, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The greater New York area's job count grew at a 0.8-percent pace over the 12-month period, below the 1.7-percent increase for the nation. (See chart 1.) Regional Commissioner Michael L. Dolfman pointed out that, since January, the area's over-the-year employment growth rates have fluctuated between 0.7 and 1.1 percent. (All data in this release are not seasonally adjusted; accordingly, over-the-year analysis is used throughout.)

Employment in the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island Area

In June the greater New York area recorded its 16th straight month of over-the-year job gains. Despite these repeated increases, New York's job count remained 97,200 (or 1.1 percent) below its previous June employment peak in 2001 when the nation was in the midst of a recession.

In the greater New York area, all but two industry supersectors added jobs in June. Education and health services experienced the strongest employment growth from June a year ago, adding 29,300 jobs. The June increase was slightly better than the average of 26,500 recorded in the first five months of the year. Employment in leisure and hospitality rose by 19,500, roughly the same as the increases in the previous five months. Employment in this industry is now 48,700 (or 8.0 percent) above its June 2001 level. Financial activities added 14,100 jobs from June 2004 to June 2005. Despite this gain, employment in this sector remains 28,000 (or 3.4 percent) below its June 2001 level. Professional and business services

¹ The New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) consists of New York City, Nassau, Putnam, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester Counties in New York; Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, and Union Counties in New Jersey; and Pike County, Pennsylvania. For convenience, the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island MSA is referred to as the greater New York area throughout this release.



recorded an over-the-year employment increase of 9,100—the largest increase since July 2001. Other industries with over-the-year job gains in June 2005 included natural resources, mining, and construction (6,600); government (4,300); other services (3,300); and trade, transportation, and utilities (2,300). By contrast, manufacturing lost 16,600 jobs over the year in June—somewhat higher than the losses recorded during the previous five months—and information lost 1,100 jobs.

Metropolitan Divisions

The greater New York area contains four Metropolitan Divisions, essentially, separately identifiable employment centers within a metropolitan area. Three of the four divisions added jobs over the year, with the largest gain occurring in New York-Wayne-White Plains (57,500) and smaller gains in Nassau-Suffolk (11,600) and Edison (9,700). In contrast with the other divisions, Newark-Union shed 8,700 jobs over the year—the 15th consecutive month of job losses. For the New York-Wayne-White Plains Metropolitan Division, the June increase compared favorably with the average gain of 52,000 during the first five months of the year.

The New York-Wayne-White Plains Metropolitan Division consists of New York City and two three-county areas: Putnam-Rockland-Westchester in New York and Bergen-Hudson-Passaic in New Jersey. Of these three components, New York City accounted for most of the over-the-year increase in employment with the addition of 34,000 jobs, bringing the total number employed in the City to almost 3.6 million. Putnam-Rockland-Westchester added 13,100 jobs and Bergen-Hudson-Passaic 10,500; however, employment levels remained below 1 million in both these areas.

Among the four divisions in the greater New York area, all had over-the-year employment growth below that for the nation (1.7 percent). New York-Wayne-White Plains had a gain of 1.1 percent, followed closely by Nassau-Suffolk and Edison, both at 0.9 percent; Newark-Union, on the other hand, lost 0.8 percent of its jobs over the year. (See map 1.) However, within the New York-Wayne-White Plains Metropolitan Division, one component, Westchester-Rockland-Putnam, had above-average job growth (2.3 percent) over the year.

Table A. Nonfarm employment, New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, not seasonally adjusted
(Numbers in thousands)

Area	2004 June	2004 March	2005 April	2005 May	2005 June p	Change from June 2004 to June 2005 p
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island	8,363.6	8,261.5	8,309.0	8,367.9	8,433.8	70.2
Edison	1,026.9	1,006.4	1,011.3	1,021.7	1,036.6	9.7
Nassau-Suffolk	1,256.3	1,228.0	1,237.5	1,253.2	1,267.9	11.6
New York-Wayne-White Plains	5,039.1	5,012.5	5,042.3	5,068.5	5,096.6	57.5
Bergen-Hudson-Passaic	907.4	897.5	906.6	910.1	917.9	10.5
New York City	3,562.5	3,550.2	3,655.0	3,581.8	3,596.5	34.0
Putnam-Rockland-Westchester	569.1	564.8	570.7	576.9	582.2	13.1
Newark-Union	1,041.4	1,014.6	1,017.9	1,024.2	1,032.7	-8.7

p = preliminary.

NOTE: The Edison Metropolitan Division consists of Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean, and Somerset Counties in New Jersey. The Nassau-Suffolk Metropolitan Division consists of Nassau and Suffolk Counties in New York. The New York-Wayne-White Plains Metropolitan Division consists of New York City and Westchester, Rockland, and Putnam Counties in New York; and Bergen, Hudson, and Passaic Counties in New Jersey. The Newark-Union Metropolitan Division consists of Essex, Hunterdon, Morris, Sussex, and Union Counties in New Jersey; and Pike County in Pennsylvania.

In the New York-Wayne-White Plains Metropolitan Division, employment grew by 2.0 percent or more in three industry supersectors—leisure and hospitality, financial activities, and education and health—and declined in one, manufacturing, by 4.9 percent. Employment growth was strongest in leisure and hospitality, up 3.8 percent over the year. The advance in this supersector was led by job growth in the New York City component, where leisure and hospitality grew 4.2 percent. In the City, two industries belonging to leisure and hospitality had notable employment gains: arts, entertainment, and recreation, up 6.9 percent over the year, and accommodation and food services, up 3.5 percent. For the City's arts, entertainment, and recreation industry, this was the largest 12-month percentage increase since November 2000.

While the patterns of job growth in the division and New York City were largely similar, there were some differences. Financial activities had a stronger job-growth rate in the division than in the City—2.4 versus 1.7 percent—as did education and health—2.2 versus 1.9 percent. On the other hand, the information industry's rate of employment growth in the City, 1.5 percent, outpaced job gains of 0.6 percent in the division. Although New York City has continued to recover from the terrorist attacks and the economic downturn that occurred in 2001, the June 2005 job count still remained 3.5 percent below the June 2001 employment peak.

In the Edison Metropolitan Division, four supersectors experienced job growth of at least 2.0 percent – natural resources, mining, and construction (5.9 percent), education and health services (4.6 percent), leisure and hospitality (2.7 percent), and government (2.0 percent). The other services supersector experienced the largest rate of job loss, dropping 2.0 percent.

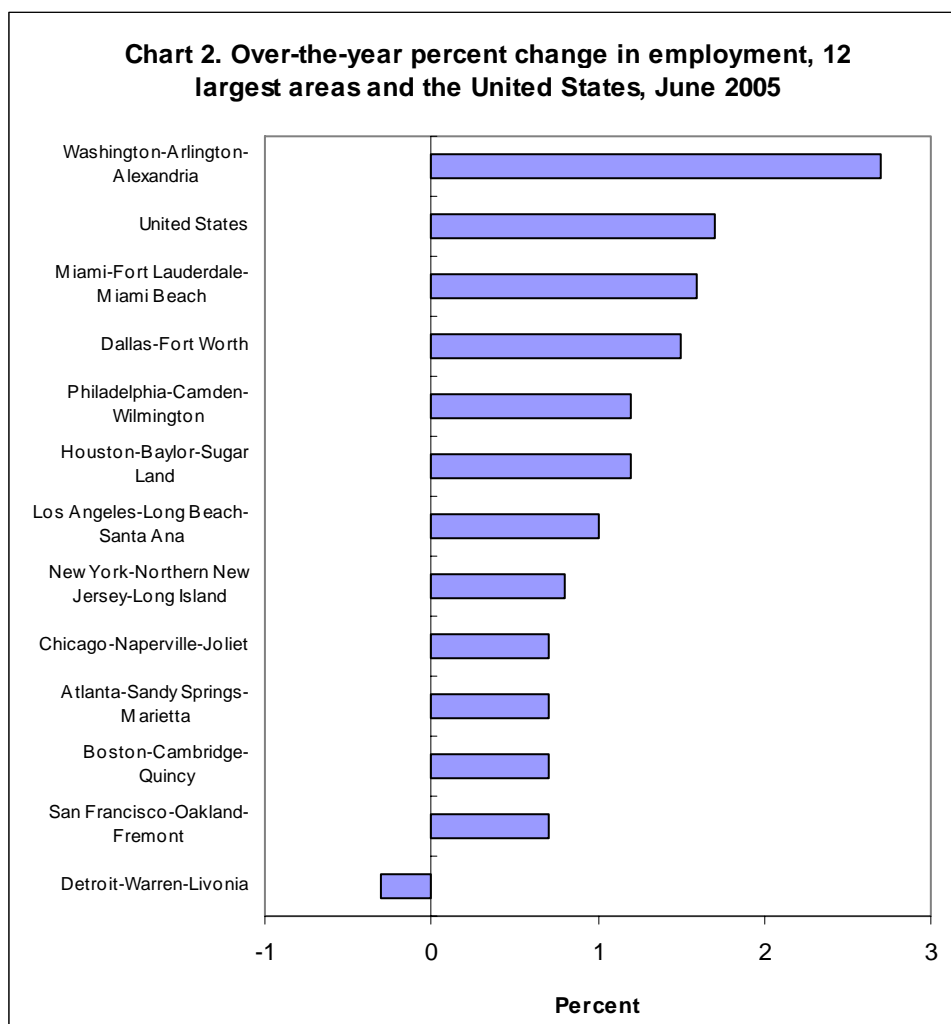
In the Nassau-Suffolk Metropolitan Division, two supersectors showed notable rates of job growth, professional and business services (2.5 percent) and leisure and hospitality (2.4 percent). The information supersector recorded the largest loss of jobs over the year, down 1.0 percent.

In the Newark-Union Metropolitan Division, four supersectors (manufacturing; information; professional and business services; and trade, transportation, and utilities) lost jobs over the year. Of these four, the information industry experienced the sharpest rate of contraction, shedding 8.0 percent of its employment

from June 2004 to June 2005, followed by manufacturing, down 4.3 percent. No industry supersector had job growth of 2.0 percent or more in this division.

Employment in the twelve largest areas

Among the nation's 12 largest metropolitan statistical areas in June, only one area, Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, registered job growth stronger than the 1.7-percent over-the-year gain for the nation. (See table 2.) Washington added jobs at a 2.7-percent pace, followed by Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach at 1.6 percent and Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington at 1.5 percent. The New York area was one of five with employment growth of less than 1.0 percent, joining Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, Boston-Cambridge-Quincy and San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont. Detroit-Warren-Livonia was the only area among the twelve that experienced an over-the-year job loss, dropping 0.3 percent of its employment.



Two of the 12 largest metropolitan areas, Washington and New York, added more than 70,000 jobs over the year. In the Washington area, professional and business services experienced the strongest job growth, adding 26,600 jobs, followed by leisure and hospitality, up 14,200. In the New York area, as was mentioned above, education and health services added the largest number of jobs over the year and leisure and hospitality ranked second. In both Washington and New York, job growth occurred in seven of the nine

private-industry supersectors. In Detroit, by contrast, five private supersectors lost jobs, with manufacturing recording the largest loss (6,800 jobs).

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Technical Note

This release presents nonfarm payroll employment estimates from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program for the New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island Metropolitan Statistical Area and the 12 largest metropolitan areas. The rankings were based on population estimates by the U.S. Census Bureau in 2000. The CES program is a Federal-State cooperative endeavor.

Employment

Definitions. Employment data refer to persons on establishment payrolls who receive pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Persons are counted at their place of work rather than at their place of residence; those appearing on more than one payroll are counted on each payroll. Industries are classified on the basis of their principal activity in accordance with the 2002 version of the North American Industry Classification System.

Method of estimation. The employment data are estimated using a "link relative" technique in which a ratio (link relative) of current-month employment to that of the previous month is computed from a sample of establishments reporting for both months. The estimates of employment for the current month are obtained by multiplying the estimates for the previous month by these ratios. Small-domain models are used as the official estimators for the approximately 10 percent of CES published series.

Annual revisions. Employment estimates are adjusted annually to a complete count of jobs, called benchmarks, derived principally from tax reports which are submitted by employers who are covered under state unemployment insurance (UI) laws. The benchmark information is used to adjust the monthly estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one and also to establish the level of employment for the new benchmark month. Thus, the benchmarking process establishes the level of employment, and the sample is used to measure the month-to-month changes in the level for the subsequent months.

Reliability of the estimates

The estimates presented in this release are based on sample survey and administrative data and thus are subject to sampling and other types of errors. Sampling error is a measure of sampling variability--that is, variation that occurs by chance because a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed. Survey data are also subject to nonsampling errors, such as those which can be introduced into the data collection and processing operations. Estimates not directly derived from sample surveys are subject to additional errors resulting from the special estimation processes used. The sums of individual items may not always equal the totals shown in the same tables because of rounding.

Employment estimates. Measures of sampling error are available for state CES data at the NAICS supersector level and for metropolitan area CES data at the total nonfarm level. Information on recent benchmark revisions for states is available on the BLS Web site at (<http://www.bls.gov/sae/>).

Area definitions. The substate area data published in this release reflect the standards and definitions established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, dated February 18, 2004. A detailed list of the geographic definitions is published annually in the May issue of *Employment and Earnings*.

Additional information

More complete information on the technical procedures used to develop these estimates and additional data appear in *Employment and Earnings*, which is available by subscription from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402 (telephone 202-512-1800).

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200; TDD message referral phone: 1-800-877-8339.

Table 1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry, New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, not seasonally adjusted

(Numbers in thousands)

						Change from	
	2004	2005	2005	2005	2005	June 2004 to	
Area and Industry	June	March	April	May	June p	June 2005 p	Percent
New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island MSA							
Total nonfarm	8,363.6	8,261.5	8,309.0	8,367.9	8,433.8	70.2	0.8
Total private	7,073.9	6,974.3	7,018.9	7,073.7	7,139.9	66.0	0.9
Natural resources, mining, and construction	338.8	316.7	328.8	337.2	345.4	6.6	1.9
Manufacturing	505.2	488.5	485.8	486.4	488.6	-16.6	-3.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	1,589.6	1,565.9	1,567.3	1,578.1	1,591.9	2.3	0.1
Information	290.7	287.4	287.8	288.2	289.6	-1.1	-0.4
Financial activities	772.6	776.3	775.2	776.4	786.7	14.1	1.8
Professional and business services	1,237.4	1,208.5	1,221.7	1,230.8	1,246.5	9.1	0.7
Education and health services	1,354.0	1,390.3	1,392.1	1,392.4	1,383.3	29.3	2.2
Leisure and hospitality	635.6	594.2	611.1	633.2	655.1	19.5	3.1
Other services	349.5	346.5	349.1	351.0	352.8	3.3	0.9
Government	1,289.6	1,287.2	1,290.1	1,294.2	1,293.9	4.3	0.3
Edison Metropolitan Division							
Total nonfarm	1,026.9	1,006.4	1,011.3	1,021.7	1,036.6	9.7	0.9
Total private	877.1	854.1	859.0	869.7	883.8	6.7	0.8
Natural resources, mining, and construction	47.7	46.7	48.3	49.2	50.5	2.8	5.9
Manufacturing	83.0	82.9	82.4	82.5	82.2	-0.8	-1.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	229.0	222.4	222.5	225.3	228.6	-0.4	-0.2
Information	32.1	32.4	32.2	32.3	32.1	0.0	0.0
Financial activities	63.5	63.5	63.3	63.6	64.0	0.5	0.8
Professional and business services	165.6	159.5	159.6	161.2	162.7	-2.9	-1.8
Education and health services	129.8	134.4	134.5	134.8	135.8	6.0	4.6
Leisure and hospitality	85.5	73.2	77.2	81.2	87.8	2.3	2.7
Other services	40.9	39.1	39.0	39.6	40.1	-0.8	-2.0
Government	149.8	152.3	152.3	152.0	152.8	3.0	2.0
Nassau-Suffolk Metropolitan Division							
Total nonfarm	1,256.3	1,228.0	1,237.5	1,253.2	1,267.9	11.6	0.9
Total private	1,053.7	1,026.9	1,037.0	1,050.9	1,066.0	12.3	1.2
Natural resources, mining, and construction	67.8	61.9	64.9	66.9	68.5	0.7	1.0
Manufacturing	88.5	88.7	88.1	88.1	88.5	0.0	0.0
Trade, transportation, and utilities	273.9	267.9	267.9	270.7	275.0	1.1	0.4
Information	29.1	28.6	28.6	28.8	28.8	-0.3	-1.0
Financial activities	84.2	83.8	84.0	84.1	84.8	0.6	0.7
Professional and business services	158.3	152.8	157.5	159.6	162.3	4.0	2.5
Education and health services	195.0	200.8	200.4	200.3	198.4	3.4	1.7
Leisure and hospitality	105.1	91.1	94.4	100.8	107.6	2.5	2.4
Other services	51.8	51.3	51.2	51.6	52.1	0.3	0.6
Government	202.6	201.1	200.5	202.3	201.9	-0.7	-0.3
New York-Wayne-White Plains Metropolitan Division							
Total nonfarm	5,039.1	5,012.5	5,042.3	5,068.8	5,096.6	57.5	1.1
Total private	4,262.7	4,239.6	4,266.5	4,290.3	4,318.9	56.2	1.3
Natural resources, mining, and construction	180.3	169.0	174.5	179.0	182.8	2.5	1.4
Manufacturing	239.6	226.4	225.3	226.2	227.8	-11.8	-4.9
Trade, transportation, and utilities	867.8	859.6	862.1	866.1	871.1	3.3	0.4
Information	202.0	201.1	202.0	202.0	203.3	1.3	0.6
Financial activities	543.4	548.1	547.0	547.7	556.2	12.8	2.4
Professional and business services	749.3	740.0	747.1	751.5	760.9	11.6	1.5
Education and health services	890.6	915.7	918.2	917.7	909.9	19.3	2.2
Leisure and hospitality	377.6	368.1	376.2	385.5	392.0	14.4	3.8
Other services	211.8	211.6	214.1	214.6	214.9	3.1	1.5
Government	776.3	772.9	775.8	778.5	777.7	1.4	0.2

Table 1. Employees on nonfarm payrolls by industry, New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, not seasonally adjusted-Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Area and Industry	2004 June	2005 March	2005 April	2005 May	2005 June p	Change from June 2004 to June 2005 p	
						Number	Percent
New York City							
Total nonfarm	3,562.5	3,550.2	3,565.0	3,581.8	3,596.5	34.0	1.0
Total private	3,003.3	2,998.9	3,012.1	3,027.0	3,043.1	39.8	1.3
Natural resources, mining, and construction	113.5	107.6	109.4	112.1	113.8	0.3	0.3
Manufacturing	123.1	113.7	113.9	114.1	115.2	-7.9	-6.4
Trade, transportation, and utilities	539.2	535.2	536.4	539.4	542.0	2.8	0.5
Information	160.6	161.9	162.6	162.6	163.0	2.4	1.5
Financial activities	435.8	437.7	437.1	437.2	443.3	7.5	1.7
Professional and business services	541.7	536.1	538.4	542.6	549.5	7.8	1.4
Education and health services	664.7	683.0	684.5	683.3	677.5	12.8	1.9
Leisure and hospitality	273.2	271.6	276.2	281.9	284.8	11.6	4.2
Other services	151.5	152.1	153.6	153.8	154.0	2.5	1.7
Government	559.2	551.3	552.9	554.8	553.4	-5.8	-1.0
Newark-Union Metropolitan Division							
Total nonfarm	1,041.4	1,014.6	1,017.9	1,024.2	1,032.7	-8.7	-0.8
Total private	880.5	853.7	856.4	862.8	871.2	-9.3	-1.1
Natural resources, mining, and construction	42.9	39.1	41.1	42.1	43.6	0.7	1.6
Manufacturing	94.1	90.5	90.0	89.6	90.1	-4.0	-4.3
Trade, transportation, and utilities	219.0	216.0	214.8	216.0	217.2	-1.8	-0.8
Information	27.6	25.3	25.0	25.1	25.4	-2.2	-8.0
Financial activities	81.6	80.9	80.9	81.0	81.7	0.1	0.1
Professional and business services	164.3	156.2	157.5	158.5	160.6	-3.7	-2.3
Education and health services	138.6	139.4	139.0	139.6	139.2	0.6	0.4
Leisure and hospitality	67.4	61.8	63.3	65.7	67.7	0.3	0.4
Other services	45.0	44.5	44.8	45.2	45.7	0.7	1.6
Government	160.9	160.9	161.5	161.4	161.5	0.6	0.4

p =preliminary.

NOTE: Data are counts of jobs by place of work. Estimates are currently projected from March 2004 benchmark levels. Estimates subsequent to the current benchmark month are provisional and will be revised when new information becomes available.

Table 2. Employees on nonfarm payrolls, twelve largest metropolitan areas, not seasonally adjusted
(Numbers in thousands)

Area	2004 June	2005 March	2005 April	2005 May	2005 June p	Change from June 2004 to June 2005 p	
						Number	Percent
Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	2,262.6	2,266.0	2,272.2	2,278.5	2,277.5	14.9	0.7
Boston-Cambridge-Quincy, MA-NH	2,421.2	2,388.0	2,414.7	2,425.8	2,438.8	17.6	0.7
Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL-IN-WI	4,461.5	4,370.8	4,414.8	4,458.0	4,493.8	32.3	0.7
Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	2,700.0	2,717.7	2,730.8	2,736.0	2,739.4	39.4	1.5
Detroit-Warren-Livonia MI	2,080.5	2,008.2	2,035.9	2,065.7	2,074.1	-6.4	-0.3
Houston-Baytown-Sugar Land, TX	2,295.5	2,305.9	2,311.4	2,319.1	2,323.7	28.2	1.2
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA	5,471.1	5,485.8	5,503.2	5,516.9	5,526.8	55.7	1.0
Miami-Fort Lauderdale-Miami Beach, FL	2,290.7	2,351.6	2,349.8	2,350.6	2,328.0	37.3	1.6
New York-Northern New Jersey- Long Island, NY-NJ-PA	8,363.6	8,261.5	8,309.0	8,367.9	8,433.8	70.2	0.8
Philadelphia-Camden- Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD	2,766.1	2,753.6	2,775.1	2,787.1	2,800.1	34.0	1.2
San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA	1,969.2	1,964.9	1,969.9	1,977.6	1,983.3	14.1	0.7
Washington-Arlington- Alexandria, DC-VA-WV	2,876.7	2,895.2	2,913.3	2,932.5	2,955.1	78.4	2.7

p =preliminary.

NOTE: Data are counts of jobs by place of work. Estimates are currently projected from March 2004 benchmark levels. Estimates subsequent to the current benchmark month are provisional and will be revised when new information becomes available. Changes were calculated using unrounded numbers.

Map 1. Over-the-year change in employment, New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, June 2005

